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OSCAR BIE. *Die Musen in der antiken Kunst.* 8vo, pp. 105. Berlin, 1887.

A very valuable addition to the material here treated consists in the reliefs of Praxiteles found at Mantinea (*Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, 1888, pp. 105–28). Also, they are important as the only representation of the Muses from the fourth century. In general, they confirm Bie's previous results, according to which the muses during this period are nine in number, and carry as new attributes the scroll and the masks of tragedy and comedy. In the earlier period they are three, and have only musical attributes. In the Hellenistic development, besides being representatives of music and poetry, the muses take science also into their realm, and, besides the simple chiton and himation, they now sometimes wear a stage-dress.—E. KROKER, in *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, No. 9.

H. BLÜMNER. *Lebens- und Bildungsgang eines griechischen Künstlers.* 8vo, pp. 34. Basel, 1887.

In the form of a lecture, Blümner seeks to give an outline of an artist's training and surroundings. His school-days, travels in Greek cities, public exhibitions, and at times his pecuniary rewards. The material from which this is drawn consists of anecdotes from ancient authors. Widely separated as they are in time, and often preserved because they were unusual or amusing, in the present essay they are blended into a picture whose outlines, at least, we may be sure are quite correct.—E. KROKER, in *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, No. 11.

H. COLLITZ und F. BECHTEL. *Sammlung der griechischen Dialektschriften.* Band III, Heft I. *Die megarischen Inschriften* von F. BECHTEL. 8vo, pp. 59. Göttingen, 1888.

After an interval of three years, another part of this publication has been brought out, and Collitz' departure to America has caused the services of F. Bechtel to be added to the undertaking. The second volume not being completed, the third volume begins with number 3001. From Megara and its colonies are collected 112 inscriptions showing evidence of local dialect; and the use of squeezes and careful copies has given rise to much greater accuracy. In some of the inscriptions from Megara, Rhangabis and Pitakias noticeably agree with each other in a number of notorious mistakes, but, which of them was always the borrower in such instances, it is difficult to decide. Some inscriptions seem to be arbitrarily omitted, but they will doubtless appear in some future issue. The remarks attached to the inscriptions are often too short, and the references to other publications are meagre (the numbers in Cauer's *Delectus* being nowhere cited). The index of the

first *Heft* of volume II has also appeared, and like the other parts of the entire publication is characterized by unusual care and accuracy.—W. LARFELD, in *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, Nos. 4–5.

FRIEDRICH FEDDE. *Der Fünfkampf der Hellenen*. 4to, pp. 40. Leipzig, 1888.

In regard to the much-debated question of the *pentathlon*, the author of this program comes to several valuable conclusions. It seems, now, that the leap was measured, and thus absolute superiority was required in it, not merely an average performance. The normal order of the five events was: foot-race, diskos, leap, darting, and wrestling, though it was apparently often deviated from. An average degree of training and activity seems to have had much to do in deciding the victory in the entire *pentathlon*, and only in special cases did a victory in wrestling decide it. From a remark in Pausanias, that in the Olympic pentathlon never more than three disks were used, Fedde argues that the contestants were divided into companies of three. Whoever won the most victories in his triad took the prize, in case there were no more than three contestants. When there were many contestants, the victors in these triads strove with each other for the victory over all. The investigation is characterized by a thoroughly scientific method, and, in the result it reaches, merits preference over all other discussions of the subject.—M. LEHNERDT, in *Woch. f. klass. Philol.*, 1889, No. 83.

B. HASSOULLIER. *Athènes et ses Environs*. Collection des Guides-Joanne, Grèce. 8vo, pp. 179, 14 maps and plans. Paris, 1888.

This book contains an excellent description of Athens accompanied with neat and clear maps. Though for the use of the travelling public, the modern city is dismissed in a few pages, and the greater part of the book (pp. 36–151) is consecrated to the antiquities. In describing the Pandroseion, M. Hassoullier places it in the western half of the Erechtheion, and so is compelled to make the sanctuary a double one. The inscriptions that relate to the Erechtheion would seem, however, to show that it was not within but adjoining the Erechtheion on the west. Dörpfeld's notion, that the old temple of Athena, which has been recently uncovered, stood there in the time of Pausanias, is also adopted. This would seem to rest on rather too slender proof to warrant its insertion in a guide-book. The description of the city itself is supplemented by excursions to Marathon, Sounion, Aigina, and Eleusis.—P. WEIZSÄCKER, in *Woch. f. klass. Philol.*, 1889, No. 8.

W. HELBIG. *Sopra le relazioni commerciali degli Ateniesi coll' Italia* (R. Accad. dei Lincei). Roma, 1889.

It has been generally thought that the painted Attic vases discovered in the necropoli of Campania, Latium, and Etruria were introduced by the